

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## JAPAN IN A NEW WORLD ORDER

## HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, Professor Yasumasa Kuroda, as an authority on United States-Japan relations and West Asia, is uniquely qualified to address Japan's role in the long, complex, and difficult task of making peace between Israelis and Palestinians. He has authored, coauthored or edited more than 100 scholarly articles, seven monographs and five books. His work has appeared in Arabic, English, Hebrew, Italian, and Japanese. He has served as a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Arab Affairs* since its inception in 1982. In addition to his faculty position at the University of Hawaii, he has served as a research fellow of the Hebrew University, where he conducted the research for "Japan in a New World Order: Contributing to the Arab-Israeli Peace Process."

## JAPAN IN A NEW WORLD ORDER: CONTRIBUTING TO THE ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE PROCESS

(By Yasumasa Kuroda)

Our problem is people. If a land is peopled by another nation, there is no sense to talk about the land as though it were empty. Yet, that is what we did, and that is what we will no longer do. . . . They, of course, denied our right to exist, and that was futile. Shimon Peres

Our hearts sing with hope today . . . We have finally come to recognize that neither side will have peace and tranquility if it denies this to the other, that neither of us will establish our legitimacy by killing the other, that security comes from mutual acceptance. Sami Kilani

(The Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 10, 1993, A11)

## THE OBJECTIVE: ITS SCOPE AND CONSTRAINTS

Since the historic Madrid Peace Conference of 1991 to end hostility between Arabs and Israelis based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the world has anxiously waited for peace to break out at last in the Holy Land. It now appears that the moment has arrived as Peres and Kilani characterized a critical moment in history and as Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin shook hands at the White House and an agreement of mutual recognition and principles signed. The signing of the agreement is difficult enough but the implementation stage of the agreement will be even more challenging.

The present study is aimed at providing alternative policy options for Japan to make the peace process viable in cooperation with the United States and Europe. The objective is to define what would be the preferred role Japan should play in the Arab-Israeli peace process so that not only the fiasco of the Gulf War policy is not repeated but also so that in the end Japan will be respected and appreciated by Arabs and Israelis alike. The report is designed to enhance the national

interests of all parties concerned including Americans, Israelis, Japanese and Palestinians without harming of any one.

There are a number of constraints in attempting to achieve the objectives outlined here. Perhaps the one that deserves attention here is that the peace Israelis and Palestinians are attempting to achieve is impossible if you wish to satisfy every ideological and religious group. However, we need to recognize that both Hamas and other ideologues on the Palestinian side and Kahane followers, Gush Emunim and others on the Israeli side are making contributions to peace, just as moderates on both sides are trying to achieve when viewed from a wider perspective in the long run. In America, a large majority of us came to accept Martin Luther King as a mainstream civil right activist at least in part as a result of the sacrifice Malcolm X and others made. However, peace is possible only between moderates, the Labor-Meretz coalition and the mainstream PLO supporters.

Japan's participation is necessary for the successful implementation of the peace process for several reasons.

First, the outcome must be a win-win or a "shared-victory" for the two parties in conflict, as Gorbachev puts it. The two adversaries are in the peace process to gain—be it security for Israel or the right of self-determination for Palestinians. For them to achieve their objectives requires not only ideas but massive financial resources which the United States is no longer in a position to offer alone. Hence, Japan's participation is needed. This was made clear by Secretary of State Warren Christopher when he said that the major contributors should be in Gulf states and Japan, not the United States. He added on Sept. 2, 1993 that Japan has already agreed to assist.

Second, as Japan desires to play a greater role in the world politics arena as manifested in its explicit desire to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Japan must fulfill obligation as an economic superpower in the post Cold War era. One such obligation is to assist parties in conflict to divert their energies and resources from fighting each other to building a communitarian world—bringing peace. Moreover, Japan's obligations are not solely based on its economic status. As a nation defeated and devastated in war against the United States and its allies, Japan managed to recover not only from its war-stricken economy but also successfully developed friendly relations with its former enemy, the United States. Americans and Japanese hated and distrusted each other as much as humanly imaginable during World War II, just as Arabs and Israelis have since May 1948. Contrary to some who assume that the Arab-Israeli conflict is centuries old, it is a struggle between two competing nationalist forces that led to armed conflicts in this century, especially after May 15, 1948 when Israel declared itself an independent state in Tel Aviv, Palestine. In fact, Arabs and Jews lived in peace under the Ottoman Empire for four centuries prior to the outbreak of World War I.

How did Americans and Japanese turn their mutual hate to friendship? The United

States and Japan can perhaps share some of their experience with Arabs and Israelis who no longer wish to be prisoners of the past memories filled with violence. They can together start a new chapter in history as represented in the words of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres as he revealed his earlier secret negotiations with the PLO Economic Development Department Director and Japan-Palestinian Friendship Committee Chair Abu Alla and others on August 19, 1993 in Norway.

Third, Japan's constitution calls for its people to contribute to world peace when its preamble proclaims:

"We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all people of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want . . .

"We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources."

Japan has learned in the Gulf War that its participation in world affairs requires more than just contributing financial resources but the way one provides such assistance is crucial to its successful contribution to the world peace. I am certain that Japan wishes to participate in the peace process but wishes to do so effectively so that its participation is appreciated by all parties concerned, including the United States. By so doing, Japan can achieve its objective of becoming a leader in the development of a new world order in the Post Cold War era.

What are some of the arguments against Japan's involvement in the building of peace in the region?

First, Japan was not responsible for either the Palestinian problem or anti-Semitism which led to the rise of Zionism. Although Japan was an ally of Nazi Germany, it did not engage in any systematic anti-Semitic activities. In fact, Japan refused to hand over Jewish refugees in China to German authorities. Japan's only possible responsibility was that it is a signatory to the San Remo Conference, resulting in the establishment of the British Mandate over Palestine. Japan was not a member of the UN on November 29, 1947, when the General Assembly passed its partition plan for Palestine that deprived Palestinians of their land. The United States pushed for the plan as did Europe. The Palestinian problem arose as a direct consequence of a UN policy about land that it did not own. The United States and the EC should make compensation for the land the Palestinians lost. Japan had no hand in that matter.

Second, if Japan has any money, it should first recompense East Asians, such as Korean "comfort women," who suffered so much at the hands of Japanese soldiers during World War II. Japan also has not paid its past dues for UN peacekeeping.

Third, Japan perhaps ought to have paid for the Gulf War, since it gets 70 percent of the oil it needs from the Gulf. But that is not the case with the Arab-Israeli peace process, since Japan's trade relations with Israel and its immediate neighbors are limited.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Washington, D.C. on a Sept. 2 radio interview revealed that if interim self-rule is realized in the occupied territories, the Gulf nations and Japan will provide necessary funds for the development of the area. The United States will assist but it will not be the main player in financial aid to the area. (The Hawaii Hochi, Sept. 3, 1993, 1) Israeli sources reported in Tel Aviv on September 3 that the United States, the EC and Japan are conferring to offer \$560 million to start the establishment of self-rule in Jericho and Gaza. (The Hawaii Hochi, Sept. 4, 1993, 2)

It appears that irrespective of the merits or demerits of Japan's participation in the peace process Japan will take part in the Arab-Israeli peace process as indicated by Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata when he attended the Middle East peace signing ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House on Sept. 13. If so, the question is: "How best Japan can achieve its objectives?"

#### THE APPROACH

First of all, I decided to find out what Arabs and Israelis expect of Japan and what they would like to see Japan do for the peace process. I interviewed PLO officials, in Tunis as well as Americans, Israelis, Japanese, Jordanians and Palestinians in Israel, the occupied territories (the West Bank and Gaza), and, in Jordan. Some of them were officials who are directly involved in the peace process, while others were advisors or otherwise concerned with the process (including such leading figures in Peres' secret channel deal with the PLO as Abu Ala, Yossi Beilin and Yair Hirschfeld).

Second, I presented historical patterns of Japanese foreign policy making in the Middle East to demonstrate how Japan might best fit in the peace process given characteristics that are not repeated here. However references will be made to them.

Third, since Japan's participation in the peace process represents an uncharted map in the post cold war era, I have generated a model for the peace process, weaving my findings from the interviews into the model.

Fourth, I summarize findings by a series of propositions describing the preferred role for Japan as it participates in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

A modified version of Michael Haas' communitarian paradigm (Polity and Society, New York: Praeger, 1992, 236-239) is used to organize my findings.

#### THE COMMUNITARIAN MODEL

The Japanese in the last half of the 20th century successfully developed a communitarian society described by Karl W. Deutsch et al (Political Community and the North Atlantic Area, Princeton Univ. Press, 1957, 5) as a "security community" in which an intense sense of belonging prevails and violence is minimized while they went through rapid industrialization and urbanization. Israeli Jews do have a strong sense of community, but it does not extend to include Gentiles in the Holy Land. In the words of Deutsch, Israeli society is not "integrated." His definition of a security community requires the development of a conviction that common problems must and can be resolved peacefully. Haas' communitarian paradigm focuses on ideological and material parameters for building peace. Palestinians, obsessed by their desire to establish their own state, were willing to sacrifice material gain in the intifada by such measures as closing their shops at noon. While Israelis are equally obsessed with their concern for security, they relied on US aid to maintain military

dominance and to ensure economic prosperity.

A model of the bilateral relationship between Arabs and Israelis most viable to develop and sustain a positive peace is found in the fostering of a healthy symbiotic relationship socially, economically and environmentally. Several forms of symbiotic relations already exist such as Israeli use of a Palestinian labor force, the latter perform subordinate jobs. In reality, if the Japan-U.S. bilateral relationship is any indication, it may not be necessary to be symmetric in all areas of the relationship. Observe how lop-sided Japan-U.S. relations are in two key areas, security and the economy. They need each other in different areas. Japan depends totally on the United States for its external security. Likewise, Palestinians must depend on Israel for their security threats from outside while Palestinians will develop enough forces to maintain domestic order at least for the immediate future.

A proposed model of communitarian society is outlined by using small letters for metaphysical idealist and large letters for materialist concepts:

#### COMMUNITARIAN MODEL

Psychological needs: security/self-determination.

External inputs and economic incentives.

Peace treaty/land and government.

Economic needs: tourism, water, technology transfer, labor, refugee/settler settlements, foreign aid, investment, etc.

Technical collaboration.

Functional organizations: tourism, water, pool, work management, trade agreement, domestic security and external defense, etc.

Increased social transaction under symmetric structure.

Increased foreign trade, investment and tourism.

Symbiotic prosperity.

Mass support.

Political conflict resolution: peace.

Basically what the model proposes is to move towards the development of a communitarian society by satisfying both peoples' psychological and material needs through a peace treaty and the development of their economies based on a more symmetric structure, external input in the form of loans, aid, investment, technology transfer and trade, resulting in symbiotic prosperity. Heavy Israeli dependence on the United States for economic and military aid will cease, and its economy will be gradually integrated into the regional economy in the East Mediterranean, while expanding its trade with the rest of the world. The result is the breaking out of *Salaam and Shalom* simultaneously in both Israel and Palestine for neither one can exist alone in isolation. The proposed model is probably close to Shimon Peres' model for the peace process. He spoke of building a "civic community" and a "new common wealth" in the Holy Land at his White House speech on Sept. 13, 1993.

Now, how can Japan best fit into the building of a communitarian society?

#### THE PREFERRED ROLE OF JAPAN IN THE PEACE PROCESS

Preferred alternative futures of the Japanese policy towards the peace process are broken into three categories of when, how and how much Japanese involvement.

##### 1. WHEN?

Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular are urging Japan to get involved directly and as soon as possible, whereas the Israelis are anxious to have Japan play a

larger role in the region but are uncertain about what Japan might do. The United States and Israel would like to see Japan closely coordinate its involvement in the peace process with the United States. Many Israelis tend to perceive the EC, which already provides direct assistance to Palestinians, with some apprehension.

In terms of timing, Japan can offer immediate incentives in order to facilitate Israeli withdrawal of military forces and the resettlement of Israelis from Gaza and the West Bank and the establishment of self-rule for Palestinians and the resettlement of Palestinian refugees. The rest of the peace process will be carried out over a longer period—say 10 years.

In short, the answer is the sooner the better, but in close consultation with the United States, since Japan has not established itself as a visible independent actor in the region.

##### 2. HOW?

Japan's key foreign policymaking has been noted for its close cooperation with the United States. Some have even characterized Japan as in this regard a rich American poodle. This policy is an integral part of the Yoshida doctrine established in 1951. Also, noted is Japan's uncanny ability to establish good relationships with two conflicting parties, such as with Iraq and Iran during their war—an omnidirectional policy, as some call it. These traits constitute strengths for Japan in taking part in the peace process.

However, Japan must modify its style of diplomacy in order to be effective in achieving its objectives and more appreciated by Arabs and Israelis. First, Japan should be more decisive and explicit in its intents. Second, it should pay more attention to the public relations aspects of what it decides to do. It should get involved both with substance and with a colorful flair. Third, Japan should be more pro-active and less reactive if Japan is to earn respect from the Semitic peoples.

Israelis are justifiably apprehensive about Japan's long record of adhering to the Arab boycott, although the Bush-Kaifu meeting in Los Angeles in 1991 made it clear that Toyota Motor Co. among other companies abandoned the Arab boycott. Israelis do not know how to deal with a Japan that continues to maintain a relatively low profile in Israel.

There are several suggestions to be made here in order to move toward the establishment of a communitarian society in the region.

(1) A comprehensive review of the literature available must be carried out. For example, reports prepared by the Israeli Ministry of Tourism, the UN agencies (e.g., UNCTAD/RDP/SU/7, Dec. 31, 1991), and the Arab Tourist Industry Coordinating Committee should be consulted before any official policy is formulated. Furthermore, there are five multilateral committees composed of arms control, economic development, environment, refugees and water committees. Any effort to extend assistance must consult with these committees and their reports to be effective. In addition, both official (Israel and the PLO) and academic and private economic development plans and other research publications abound on both sides. The Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace has a series of joint Israeli-Palestinian reports on various topics of importance to the peace process. Private research institutes in Israel, the occupied territories and elsewhere such as the United States are involved in these research activities as well.

(2) Because of the proximity of several countries in the region, any planning needs



to take the whole region into consideration. This is especially true of the problem of water shortage. The differences among geographically close nationalities and groups are often striking, which must be taken into consideration. For example, Israelis per capita income is about 10 times that of the West Bank Palestinians. Gaza Palestinians (600,000) are even worse off than their West Bank counterparts (900,000) and, not surprisingly, they are more radicalized in their orientation. The total Palestinian population is estimated to be about 6 million, most of whom live in Jordan (2 million) and the occupied territories. Furthermore, about a million Gentiles, most of whom are Christians and Muslims who often identify themselves as Palestinians, live amid 5 million Israelis. Asian and African Jews (Sephardim) constitute a majority in Israel, whereas European Jews (Ashkanazim) are a minority.

(3) Unlike other areas including the Gulf region with which Japan has dealt for a considerable time, Israel and its immediate neighbors are relatively alien to Japan. Although Japanese interest in the Middle East has increased significantly since the First Energy Crisis in 1973, neither Japanese nor Arabs and Israelis know much about each other. Japan cannot be effective in helping the region if Japan does not have enough people who know the region. Japanese expertise in the region is lacking in comparison with the Americans and Europeans. In order for Japan's participation in the Arab-Israeli peace process to be effective, I would propose for Japan to establish a research/training center in Jerusalem to promote mutual understanding between West Asians and the Japanese and to make Japan's contribution to the Arab-Israeli peace process both viable and successful. The center should offer language training for Arabs, Israelis and Japanese, orientation programs for businesses, especially in the tourist industry and for investors, and engage in policy-oriented research activities in the region to enhance the chance for peace. The Center should establish close cooperative working relationships with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Bir Zeit University to advance its objectives.

For what areas of involvement might Japan be suited? Japan indeed has more than just financial assistance to offer to the region. It has technology, ideas, trade, tourism, training, education and personnel. In fact, if Japan limits itself to financial assistance only, it will repeat the same mistake it made in the Gulf War. Obviously, sending Japan's self-defense forces for peace-keeping operation under the United Nations is one option. However, there are many other non-military areas in which Japan can assist. Palestinians without any doubt need to build everything from an infrastructure on up, while Israel may benefit from increased cultural exchange, scholarship, trade, investment and technology transfer.

(1) Tourism is one area Japan and the international community as a whole can get involved in as peace is restored in the Holy Land. Japan has already officially expressed interest in this area. Reasons for focusing on tourism first are many. The cost of developing tourism through changes in diplomatic and government regulations, so that foreign tourists may freely move from Arab countries to Israel and vice-versa is minimal and will follow the signing of peace treaties between Israel and its neighbors. Outside capital is needed to upgrade hotels in East Jerusalem and other occupied territories where tourists may wish to visit. More Palestinians

need to be trained as tour guides, interpreters and in other positions to promote quality tourism so that they can compete with Israelis on an equal footing. Tour companies also need to upgrade their busses and other vehicles. With few exceptions, much of this area of assistance can be in the form of low-interest loans. The Palestinian hotel industry will need loans and grants for better roads and other infrastructure. Outside assistance should also include environmental engineers as both Israelis and Palestinians make more extensive use of the land than ever before for housing, tourism and industrialization.

Japanese tourists in relation to others are likely to spend much money during their stay because of their custom of buying souvenirs for their friends, colleagues, and relatives. There are already some licensed Japanese-speaking tour guides in Israel, including some from Japan operating in Israel. There is a urgent need to increase Japanese-speaking tour guides, particularly for Palestinian tour companies. However, extreme caution must be exercised in describing historical sites, since Israeli guides have been educated and trained to view everything from Zionist perspectives in history that are not always shared by Palestinians. The PLO and Israeli governments must cooperate in developing revised tourist guide books and videotapes that can be accepted by both parties. If not, the least they can do is to follow the editorial policy pursued by the editor of Israeli Yearbook and Almanac to make explicit the limited nature of what is offered. Its editor-in-chief Naftali Greenwood makes it clear at the outset the Rashomon-esque nature of reality when she wrote "What I see depends on where I stand." (Israeli Yearbook & Almanac, 1991/1992, Vol. 46, 1) The point here is that Japanese tour companies must be careful in dealing with the politically and religiously sensitive nature of the region.

Japanese tour companies should be encouraged to form joint ventures with Israelis or Palestinians to serve the needs of Japanese tourists, many of whom do not speak any foreign language. The Japanese government should formulate policies for Japanese tour companies in such a manner that there will be no criticism from local business that Japanese tourists visit the Holy Land only through Japanese tour companies.

(2) Self-Rule in Jericho and Gaza requires the construction of governing bodies from the ground up. Buildings in both areas are dilapidated and lack many paved roads. Even if the Palestine Liberation Army is to be transferred to Jericho and Gaza to maintain law and order, the PLO will need financial and material assistance in a variety of areas from communication and transportation to building new housing units and schools. Ground transportation between Gaza and Jericho through Jerusalem must be improved immediately by reducing taxis and increasing buses.

(3) The Israeli government must convince 112,000 Israeli settlers to resettle within the green line. The United States gave \$5 billion for Israel to withdraw from Sinai after the Camp David accords. Israel in turn provided \$50,000 per settler family to move out of the Sinai. The government of Israel must use financial incentives for resettlement. Some Israelis may remain in the occupied territories depending on the outcome of negotiations. If some Israeli settlers are to remain in what is to become Palestinian territories, Palestinians are likely to demand the same treatment that some of them be allowed to return to their homes from which they were ex-

pelled after 1948. In short, everyone must compromise and learn to tolerate. Arafat and Rabin have agreed to recognize each other's right to exist and to start a new page in history by agreeing to resolve differences through negotiations and not violence.

Another related problem is to resolve the Arab-Israeli problem of Jewish refugees from the Arab countries. This must be resolved as an integral part of the comprehensive peace agreement between Israel and Arab governments, such as Morocco, Yemen and Iraq.

(4) Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and elsewhere need to resettle also, probably outside of the green line. An Israeli economist's estimate of the cost of housing for Palestinian refugees is \$50,000 per housing unit for at least 250,000 refugees. If Israel receives outside financing, more of those units can be built. Palestinian refugees who choose not to return to the West Bank or Gaza need to be compensated for the loss of their property in Palestine. The UN is historically responsible in part for the loss of property since in 1947 it recommended the partition of Palestine. Financial compensation must be provided.

The elimination of all Arab and Jewish refugees and the prevention of future refugees are a sine qua non to the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Refugee camps must disappear from the landscape in the occupied territories and their neighboring countries, UNRWA must cease operations.

(5) There is shortage of water, so the limited supply needs to be fairly and equitably distributed. The immediate problem is how to distribute underground water in the West Bank and Gaza between Israelis and Palestinians as the Israeli withdrawal proceeds. Gaza's water shortage is critical. Although this must be resolved bilaterally between Israelis and Palestinians, the problem may be eased if new sources of water are promised from the outside. Otherwise, the two parties must somehow learn to share the currently available water. Israel has total control over water at the present. Palestinians claim over the 80 percent of water in the West Bank is used by Israel.

Desalination requires large capital and poses environmental challenges as well. Alternatives are diverting water from Turkey, Egypt, Syria or Lebanon to the Holy Land. These alternatives, too, require much capital as well as difficult negotiations with neighboring countries. The continuous supply of water from foreign countries no doubt threatens the security of the Holy Land. Recycling of water for agricultural and industrial use must be increased.

There is no question that new factories, highways, farms and housing will be built as soon as the peace process begins. However, all these development plans hinge on how much water will be made available where, and for what use. The government of Israel and the PLO must ensure that a sufficient supply of water will be available for the developments. How will they discharge their responsibility? Outside assistance is needed to develop more efficient water recycling facilities, for example.

(6) Investment activities involving Arabs, including non-Palestinian Arabs, and Israelis are already taking place and are expected to increase rapidly as the peace process proceeds as planned. Israeli businesses are well aware of the high priority that Palestinians place on their pride and dignity and the need to limit investments. Bennie Gaon, CEO of the largest company in Israel, Koor Industries, is planning to invest \$60 million a joint venture with Palestinian partners in the

West Bank, but he is limiting its share to 25 percent as a recent issue of Business Week reported. (9/13/93, 53)

Increased foreign investments from Europe, Japan, the United States and other countries are anticipated. Unlike their Western counterparts, Japanese companies are less familiar with Israel and its immediate neighbors. The more they become familiar with the region, the greater their success will be. The proposed Center for Japan-Middle East Studies in Jerusalem in cooperation with several existing research institutes in Japan such as the Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economies (which has a branch office in Cairo) and the Middle East Institute of Japan could assist Japanese corporations as well as ODA programs in the region. Private investments and official assistance programs in the region will be greatly enhanced by having such a center. Israel/Palestine is likely to become a hub of the regional business activities in years to come as Shimon Peres and others have dreamed. The Arab Middle East market in large-200 million-strong. Some countries are rich while many are poor to be sure, but there is a large potential market for Israel if Tel Aviv is accepted as a good neighbor. Foreign investments need to be carried out in an orderly fashion to protect fragile environments and to benefit the local population.

(7) Japan-Israel trade has been on the increase but remains minuscule. As the Arab-led boycott of Israel ceases, Japan's exports to Israel will rise sharply. Israeli exports abroad have been dominated by the export of weapons abroad. This is likely to change. Japan is also likely to start importing more Israeli products, including diamond, which has been the single largest import item in Japan.

Unlike the EC, Japan has no direct trade relationship with Palestinians. Following the mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO, Japan could and perhaps should start its direct relationship with Palestinians in the occupied territories.

To contribute effectively towards the building of peace—a communitarian society of the highest quality possible requires an early establishment of the proposed Center for Japan-Middle East Studies in East Jerusalem to coordinate input into the East Mediterranean region or at least a coordinating body in the location. Government officials, business leaders and specialist scholars must cooperate to make Japan's participation in the region a success for not just Japan but all parties concerned. In so doing, I strongly urge Japan to bring non-Japanese into the development of such a center or coordinating body. Unlike American and other Middle East study institutes, the existing research institutes on the Middle East in Japan have no non-Japanese as regular staff members or researchers. Japan should open its doors to non-Japanese nationals to demonstrate its resolve to treat every woman and man equally.

**How Much Involvement?** The extent to which Japan and other countries should get involved in economic aid, trade and investments depends largely upon what Israel and the PLO decide to do about their bilateral economic relationship. To what extent should economic borders between the two be open or closed? Palestinians need to protect their existing industries while they revitalize them. Although the World Bank says \$3.5 billion is needed for the next ten years in the occupied territories, I am certain that the figure will change as the results of bilateral negotiation between Israel and the PLO become available.

Japan's contribution would be different from those of other superpowers in several perspectives. First, Japan has not been a weapon supplier to the escalating armed conflicts in the Middle East. Unlike the rest of Asia, Japan has never been in the Middle East as a colonial power in its history. Japan's contribution will be limited in that it will not involve any military aid. Second, Japan's contribution will be limited to cultural, diplomatic, technical, economic, and financial areas of aid that are expected to flow into the region in the post Arab-Israeli Conflict era.

#### THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF PHILIP PECORARO

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Philip Pecoraro's distinguished career of service to the United States—especially to the people and children of Alameda County and the bay area.

For more than 33 distinguished years, Philip Pecoraro has served in public office as a teacher at the Alameda County Juvenile Court and Community Schools.

While working for the Alameda County Office of Education, Philip Pecoraro was a teacher of drafting and art and industrial arts. Previously, he was a ceramics instructor with the Piedmont recreation department and an elementary art teacher in Berkeley, CA.

The people of Alameda County will miss this dedicated man who spent his life teaching and helping the disadvantaged of our community. I want to join those who have recognized Philip Pecoraro for his monumental achievement.

#### TRIBUTE TO ED STEGNER

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize Missourian for his lifelong dedication to wildlife and nature conservation, Ed Stegner.

Ed Stegner retired in July after 40 years of service as the executive director of the Conservation Federation of Missouri. He began his work with the Conservation Federation in 1953 at the age of 27, although he had long been active in local conservation clubs. During his tenure, Missouri set the standard for the Nation in the conservation of forestry, fish, and wildlife. He also played a significant role in the passage of two State sales taxes to finance Missouri conservation efforts. The Katy Trail, which turned an abandoned stretch of railway into a nature trail was one of his most difficult victories. During his career, Ed fought for what he believed, and made Missouri a better State.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ed Stegner for a fine career of conservation and best wishes for a happy retirement.

BISHOP DENIS J. O'CONNELL HIGH SCHOOL—ONE OF THE BEST IN AMERICA

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in a White House ceremony today, Bishop Denis J. O'Connell High School was honored for its selection as a Blue Ribbon School of Excellence—one of the most prestigious and praiseworthy achievements in the world of education.

This remarkable accomplishment is the direct result of an uncompromising commitment to academic excellence, by both faculty and students, and an indomitable dedication to high moral principle. Of high significance to me, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that God is revered and respected at O'Connell and students are faithfully instructed in the precepts of the Catholic faith.

I have considerable first hand knowledge of O'Connell—my eldest daughter, Melissa is a student there—and I would tell my colleagues that Mr. Alward V. Burch, principal of the school runs a tight ship. And a good ship. As a parent, I know that the parents of O'Connell students have a tremendous amount of gratitude for Mr. Burch's, and the faculty's, commitment to our kids.

Noted for an academic curriculum with particular strengths in math, science, social studies and languages, O'Connell High takes pride in challenging its students and fostering a hunger for knowledge and learning. In fact, an impressive, awe-inspiring 98 percent of O'Connell's graduates go on to college studies.

Mr. Speaker, in conferring this honor on O'Connell, a Department of Education's review panel cited the school's many exemplary features including exceptional math and science program; its expectations of students and staff; it's Christian/family atmosphere; the leadership style of the administration and the school's high percentage of family involvement and support. The panel also noted that O'Connell's academic achievements are complemented by a diverse supplemental program which includes a Christian Service Program, 27 academic extracurricular activities, 15 service organizations, 3 publications, and 44 athletic teams in 17 different sports.

Mr. Speaker, it should be noted that Bishop O'Connell High School participated in a highly competitive, extensive selection process which included rigorous evaluation and onsite visitation by professional evaluators. O'Connell made each cut and ultimately was recognized as one of the best in America.

According to Secretary of Education Richard Riley:

Each of the Blue Ribbon Schools has demonstrated the key ingredients for excellence. These include: leadership; an environment that promotes teacher growth and recognition; up-to-date and rigorous core curriculum and instruction; a safe orderly and drug free climate; strong parent and community support; and documented success.

Mr. Speaker, let me again congratulate O'Connell on achieving this extraordinary recognition and say to the nearly 1,200 students



who attend the school that you are both very special and fortunate.

### ROADMASTER'S MILLIONTH BICYCLE ROLLS OUT

#### HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the workers and owners of Roadmaster Industries and the citizens of the town of Delavan, WI.

On Saturday, I will have the great honor of riding the 1 millionth bicycle made by Roadmaster in Delavan. Roadmaster has proved that Americans can compete against foreign competition if just given the opportunity. Just 10 years ago, two-thirds of the bicycles sold in our country were foreign-made. Today, two-thirds of the bicycles sold in our country are made in America, and Roadmaster has contributed to this turnaround.

In the process, Roadmaster in Delavan has created more than 400 new jobs just this year, by far the single largest increase in the work force in any single plant in the State of Wisconsin. In addition, the work force at Roadmaster represents the diversity that has helped to build our country.

Mr. Prescott Wurlitzer of Delavan has researched the reasons behind Roadmaster's success, and tells me that product innovations such as the development of mountain bikes, along with quality improvements and cost controls have contributed greatly.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the workers at Roadmaster and the citizens of Delavan on this enormous accomplishment. They have helped in their own community to provide a significant boost for the economy and for the pride that we should have in American workers and business.

### HUNTERDON COUNTY'S REMARKABLE FAMILY TRADITION

#### HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, last week marked both the end of an era and the continuation of a family tradition in Hunterdon County, N.J. In an era in which independent newspapers are being absorbed by media conglomerates or shutting their doors, I am pleased to tell my colleagues about the continued vitality of a newspaper that is both locally owned and has a strong commitment to community news.

Last week, H. Seely Thomas, the publisher of the Hunterdon County Democrat, retired after an impressive career of more than 40 years. The mantle of publisher has been passed on to his daughter, Catherine Thomas Langley, who becomes the third generation of the family to run the newspaper.

Seely began his career at the Democrat in 1952 after graduating from Middlebury Col-

lege. His father-in-law, D. Howard Moreau, who owned the enterprise, made sure young Seely knew every aspect of the newspaper he would someday inherit. Seely started in the production shop and worked his way into the advertising department. He became business manager in 1958, general manager in 1963 and took over as publisher in 1964 upon the death of Howard Moreau.

Under Seely's leadership, the Democrat converted from its hot type mechanical printing presses to modern offset printing presses. The newspaper also computerized its operations and in 1974, moved from its Flemington offices to the plant it now occupies in neighboring Raritan Township.

During his tenure, the Democrat grew to its current status as the largest paid-circulation weekly newspaper in New Jersey.

Seely has a deep personal commitment to his community. He served on the Flemington-Raritan School Board and was a member of the board of directors of the Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce and the Hunterdon County YMCA. He has also been active in the Flemington Lions Club and was a founding member of the United Way of Hunterdon County.

Seely's commitment to journalism is evident from his long-standing role in the New Jersey Press Association, of which he is a past president. This commitment is also evident to anyone who reads the Democrat on a regular basis.

The Democrat has a tradition of outstanding community journalism. Its reporting staff has always included a blend of senior reporters who intimately understand the county and cub reporters fresh out of college. Former Democrat reporters include novelists and reporters at some of the largest publications in the Nation.

It is said that a daily newspaper provides a snapshot of what is going on in a community on a given day. The Democrat is like a family album of Hunterdon County, offering readers coverage of local meetings the daily newspapers won't cover, high school sports and perceptive features on the people and places that make the county what it is.

The quality of the Democrat is unparalleled. Every year, the newspaper brings home a raft of journalism awards for writing, photography and design.

But perhaps the biggest compliment anyone can pay a newspaper-person comes every Wednesday evening, when lines form outside local newsstands in anticipation of the Democrat's arrival. As the saying goes in Hunterdon County, it's not news until it's in the Democrat.

While I regret his retirement, I know Seely will keep an eye on the paper in his position as chairman of the Democrat's board of directors.

Seely is leaving the paper in good hands. Catherine Thomas Langley has the Democrat in her blood. She began working at the paper after high school in the marketing, layout and design departments. She has also worked in the advertising department, in circulation, as a reporter and as an editor.

Catherine's mother, Anne Moreau Thomas, an outstanding journalist in her own right, is the home and food section editor of the Democrat. Her husband, Jay Langley, is the pa-

per's editor and her brothers, John and Howard Thomas, are responsible for circulation and marketing, respectively.

Like her parents, Catherine is active in civic affairs. She is on the board of directors of the Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce and the United Way of Hunterdon County. She is a member of the advisory board of the Hunterdon County affiliate of the Literacy Volunteers of America.

I am confident that Catherine Thomas Langley will continue her family's outstanding commitment to journalism and the community.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

#### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the problem of domestic violence in this country. Domestic violence is a growing problem that affects every sector of our society.

I was shocked to learn that in my district, in Portland, OR, the greatest number of homicides committed since January this year weren't gang-related murders or turf wars over drug territory—they involved domestic violence disputes.

Recent studies indicate that more women are seriously injured by beatings than by car accidents, muggings, and rape combined. Nearly one-third of all women admitted to emergency rooms are treated for injuries inflicted by their husbands or boyfriends.

There are thousands of victim advocates organizations around the country addressing this problem. They're on the frontline, at the local and community level. They have made the commitment to fight this problem every day and seek solutions with the people it so deeply affects.

However, many of these organizations lack the resources needed to adequately address the problem within all sectors of their communities. We should encourage their work.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today called the Family Violence Community Initiative Act that will assist communities in bringing together the shelters, law enforcement, religious organizations, health care providers, teachers and principals to develop a coordinated community response to the problem. Because the problem of domestic violence is pervasive, involving so many different aspects of our society, only a coordinated approach can produce truly effective solutions. As with the concept of community policing, coordinated initiatives will maximize the assets currently in place in communities by uniting their efforts with those of other groups to ensure that we fully address this problem.

We can no longer ignore the startling facts. Prevention efforts are needed now. I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and join me in curbing the violence in the home.

IN SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2519 COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2519, the conference report on Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations for fiscal year 1994.

Mr. Speaker, the funds appropriated in this measure will help move our Nation forward in many important areas. Specifically, and perhaps most notably, this measure will help move our Nation into the 21st century in the area of telecommunications. The agreement provides \$100 million for the Federal Communications Commission for fiscal year 1994, putting this important body on solid financial footing for the first time in many years. These funds will allow the FCC to upgrade its computer systems and other technical equipment, and will provide for additional personnel, training, and other essentials to ease the Commission's transition into the future.

H.R. 2519 also appropriates funds for the FCC in light of the new fee structure put in place by a provision of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 that will allow the FCC to collect an additional \$60 million. This new fee structure will permit the FCC to better fulfill its important regulatory obligations, including the implementation of the 1992 Cable Act and spectrum auctions. As communications technology increases in sophistication and complexity it is essential that the FCC has the funding it needs to best serve the American people. The funds provided in the conference report on Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations will benefit the American people by helping the FCC to successfully and effectively fulfill its mission.

H.R. 2519 also provides \$71 million in fiscal year 1994 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. I urge my colleagues to support this significant first step towards building our Nation's information infrastructure. In addition to providing funds for the operation and administration of NTIA, this measure appropriates \$26 million for new information infrastructure grants, and \$24 million for the Public Telecommunication Facilities Program [PTFP]. These funds will be used by NTIA to help put the Nation, and minorities and women in particular, at the on-ramp of the emerging information superhighway. H.R. 2519 will provide funds for demonstrations of new applications of telecommunication technology, as well as planning and construction grants for public television, radio, and non-broadcast facilities. As the wave of advancing communications technology carries the American people into the future, it is our duty to make certain that minorities, women, and other underserved populations do not miss the boat. Funding for the NTIA is a significant down payment on the future of the American people, and a measure which I strongly support.

This measure will help make certain that our Nation is prepared for the next century so that

we can compete effectively in the fast-paced global marketplace. As we prepare to build and upgrade our country's communications infrastructure, and with the blinding pace of change and growing complexity of the telecommunications market, vision and foresight are essential. Let us use our collective vision to pass H.R. 2519, because the future is coming and we must be sure our Nation is prepared for it.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation also includes language that would fund the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] for fiscal year 1994.

The SEC is charged with overseeing the Nation's securities markets. For the past 60 years, the SEC has fulfilled this responsibility effectively, preserving the integrity, safety, and fairness of the U.S. securities markets. Although the Commission's activities involve a broad spectrum of securities matters, its ultimate responsibility lies in securing the protection of investors and in maintaining fair and orderly securities markets, markets which have grown tremendously in complexity and scope in recent years.

But while the securities markets have grown dramatically, and the need for regulatory oversight and sophistication has increased commensurately, SEC resources have not kept pace with those developments. The fiscal year 1994 appropriation will go some distance to meet the SEC's regulatory goals. However, what is needed for the future to ensure the SEC's continued ability to provide effective oversight and enforcement of the Nation's securities markets is a new funding mechanism. Senate passage of H.R. 2239, which the House passed this past July, is critical. This bill contains a full-cost recovery mechanism for funding the SEC's activities. The provision will allow the SEC to match fees to appropriations, and to afford the agency much needed flexibility in meeting the challenges ahead. It provides that the SEC will continue to collect general revenue during fiscal years 1994 through 1998 for the purpose of deficit reduction, in an aggregate amount of \$880 million. After that point, all fees would go to SEC activities and would be adjusted accordingly. The SEC should no longer generate huge surpluses that masquerade as user fees but behave like taxes on capital formation. Restoring the proper balance to such user fees, and allowing the SEC to use those fees to recover the costs of its operations, is imperative.

Despite its relative lack of resources, the SEC has excelled at its job. While having to exercise regulatory triage in such areas as its investment adviser inspection program, it nevertheless has continued to serve the public interest efficiently and effectively. In closing, I would like to insert for the benefit of my colleagues the following article from *Financial World* magazine, in which the performance of several Government agencies was graded. The SEC received the highest grade of the group, an A minus.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

High esprit de corps, top-notch staff, clear-cut goals and a strong historical tradition mixed with a spirit of innovation made the Securities and Exchange Commission one of government's better agencies. A \$70 million computer system to automate company fil-

ings is progressing after a long period of growing pains. Slow appeals and administrative procedure process are on the mend. The mushrooming field of investment advisers is sorely under-monitored, though legislation is pending that would give the agency more resources.

In a packed basement meeting room in midsummer, Arthur Levitt Jr., the former chairman of the American Stock Exchange and incoming chairman of the SEC, addressed his new staff. "I feel," he told them, "like a parish priest who has been asked to become the Pope."

Elisse Walter, a deputy director in the SEC's corporation finance division, recalls that Levitt's comments left "an electric, emotional feeling in the room. There were people of all levels there, and a sense that we shared what he was feeling and felt a part of it, too. People love this place. It's very special."

Hold on a minute. Are we talking about government here?

Yep.

The Securities and Exchange Commission defies all stereotypes. Members of the securities industry, academics, even attorneys who are suing the SEC speak about it in glowing terms.

There are critics, of course. They say the SEC is self-righteous and self-satisfied, that it was slow to pick up on the stock market scandals of the 1980s, historically neglectful of bond markets and sluggish in response to changes in market conditions and products.

But critics are clearly in the minority. "If we could bottle the culture of the SEC and sell it to other organizations, we'd all be very rich," says Mary Schapiro, senior member of the agency's five-person appointed commission and acting chair for three months prior to Levitt's confirmation.

The SEC has a leg up on other government agencies in several respects.

First of all, it makes a profit, and a substantial one at that. The agency's fee revenues are about 228% of its budget.

The SEC doesn't get to keep the money; it goes to the U.S. Treasury. But the fact that every dollar of funding results in more than a dollar in return has helped to ward off the slashing that has affected other agencies.

Although few other government entities have the opportunity to be self-supporting, government redesigners could still pick up a number of pointers from the SEC's success.

Perhaps the biggest lesson they could come away with is this: The SEC's mission is simple, unambiguous and even popular. Its task is to protect investors' rights by fighting fraud, insuring that investment information is accurately disclosed and making sure the markets run smoothly.

"The focus here is pretty narrow and apolitical," says Thomas Newkirk, associate director of the enforcement division. "It's not like one group is for fraud and another group is against fraud." As another employee puts it, "We're on the side of the angels."

Contrast this with many of the agencies that have been given low grades by FW this year and last. The Department of Energy, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency are all made up of a hodgepodge of programs. And while the objectives of other agencies are batted back and forth between political parties and changing Administrations like Ping-Pong balls, the SEC has maintained its reputation "through strong chairmen, weak chairmen, Republicans and Democrats," says Richard Phillips, a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of law firm



Kirkpatrick & Lockhart and an SEC alumnus from the 1960s.

"There's a consistency here," adds Levitt, "that I don't see elsewhere. I didn't see it at Shearson (which Levitt once ran in an earlier form) or the American Stock Exchange."

A high-caliber staff is key. While turnover was perceived as a problem in the 1980s, the recession has cut down on the number of SEC employees ditching the commission for high-paying jobs elsewhere. The annual turnover rate for attorneys and accountants has dropped from a high of 20% in 1984 to 8% today. Still, the SEC's reputation as a training ground for high six-figure Wall Street jobs continues to make the commission a magnet for the best and brightest. For lawyers, there were 20 applications for each vacancy last year.

And while many other federal agencies pay lip service to using quality management, the SEC is a showplace for its techniques—without the benefit of expensive seminars and mushy jargon. Current and former employees paint a picture of an informal environment where meetings include lower-level staff, task forces are employed to solve problems, and a "knock on the wall" sends a signal to a division director that an associate needs him.

"In other agencies you'd try to send out a simple letter and at the bottom line of the routing slip you would see 25 different signatures," says SEC Executive Director James McConnell. "We don't do that. The staff creates a document and it gets to the top real fast."

Adds Deputy Director Walter: "This is a place that rewards creative excellence. It's never afraid to reexamine itself."

That's good, because a little reexamination is needed. The enormous growth and change in equity markets has left the SEC short on oversight in some critical areas.

For example, the number of registered investment advisers grew from 5,000 to 19,000 in the past five years. Despite the need to monitor them, they are relatively immune from scrutiny. At the rate of current schedules, each will be inspected just over three times a century. Legislation is pending that would give the commission more resources to keep tabs on the advisers.

Meanwhile, even though mutual funds have grown into a \$2.1 trillion market, "many medium and smaller fund complexes have not been inspected at all during the past four to five years," admits Levitt, who is working hard to divert more resources to this critical area. He is also fervent about the idea of self-funding. If approved by Congress, it would eventually allow the commission to keep and run itself on the fees it generates.

The SEC is moving to confront other significant problems as well. The development of a mammoth computer system enabling companies to file electronically was one rocky area. Dubbed Edgar (Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval), the computer system's development was criticized by the General Accounting Office last year for being two years behind schedule and \$19 million over budget. Since then it has gotten on track. By the end of this year, 3,315 companies will be filing electronically, with 15,000 expected to do so by mid-1996.

The commission has sped up considerably its administrative proceedings. Take, for example, the appeals that grow out of decisions of self-regulatory groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers and the exchanges. The SEC heard only 18 such appeals in 1990. That number more than doubled by last year and is continuing to grow.

Meanwhile, the agency has been fighting to keep its own substantial growth from resulting in a bureaucratic mire. Total staff years—the agency's measure of work load—have increased 30% since 1989.

"In the enforcement division there are twice as many people as there were in the mid-1980s," says Anne Flannery, a partner in the New York City office of Philadelphia-based Morgan, Lewis & Bockius and a former SEC employee. "It takes longer to get things done now. There's a chain of command you have to go through to discuss a case."

Levitt is aware of the challenges he faces. He was on the job barely a month when he began to make significant organizational changes at the commission, reducing regional offices from nine to five and placing responsibility for the regions under one person's command. He has also reorganized international affairs, putting it under one leader instead of two.

Says Levitt: "We need to direct the superb resources of the SEC toward the markets of next month and next year, rather than yesterday."

#### TRAVELER PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my friends from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and Florida [Mr. BACCHUS] to introduce legislation designed to protect the traveling public. Over the past few months we have seen an increasing number of crimes of violence directed at travelers, both domestic and foreign, in the United States. Unfortunately some of the incidents have been so notorious that they have received international attention.

Our Nation is dependent on the travel and tourism industry. Travel and tourism is the 1, 2, and 3 industry in 40 States. Tourism is the Nation's second-largest employer, providing 5.9 million jobs. In the State of Hawaii, for example, the travel and tourism industry accounts for over 30 percent of the State's GDP. We cannot afford to stand by and let these crimes of violence affect the travel patterns of individuals.

As a student of history, I want to point out that when King Kamehameha I united the Hawaiian Islands he decreed the Law of the Splintered Paddle, which affirmed the rights of innocent travelers from wanton attacks by men-at-arms and government officials. The Traveler Protection Act of 1993 is an extension of the Law of the Splintered Paddle. We need to protect the right of innocent people to travel in this country.

This legislation is not meant to be a Federal mandate on States to provide greater protection for travelers than for their own citizens. Instead, as written, the Traveler Protection Act of 1993 would make a person who engages in a crime of violence directed at an individual not domiciled in the State in which the act occurs subject to Federal prosecution. In some instances the resources of the Federal Government must be called upon to facilitate in the trial and prosecution. If an individual is found guilty in a Federal court he or she would

be subject to the same criminal penalties as if the act were a State offense. This is how Federal law deals with crimes committed in national parks.

I want to address concerns that this measure may violate the constitutional protection against double jeopardy, or that it would put an undue burden on the Department of Justice. According to the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service, the Federal Government and various States have numerous laws which punish similar criminal behaviors. There is no legal impediment to States and the Federal Government both bringing criminal charges against an individual for engaging in a particular activity, and in general, the Department of Justice will not duplicate a State prosecution brought and carried out in good faith. I want to assure my colleagues that this bill does not violate the double jeopardy clause.

It is my intention to work with the House Committee on the Judiciary and Federal agencies, namely, the Justice Department, the U.S. Travel and Tourism Agency, and the State Department, to seek their support for this bill. These entities will play a vital role in the success of this legislation. Through the auspices of the Federal agencies we can see to it that witnesses are able to appear and participate in successful prosecutions.

I ask my colleagues to join us and support passage of this worthwhile legislation.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO JERREL COOPER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Jerrel Cooper's distinguished career of service to the United States—especially to the people and children of Alameda County and the bay area.

For more than 34 distinguished years, Jerrel Cooper has served in public office as a teacher of arts and crafts at the Alameda County Juvenile Court and Community Schools.

He has also served as negotiations chair and chair of the southern Alameda County Teachers Association.

In addition, he is a talented artist. He is a master at jewelry making, sculpture, and painting, and has received numerous awards and recognition for his artwork.

On October 28, Jerrel Cooper's colleagues will hold a retirement celebration to acknowledge him as an outstanding teacher and I wanted to join those who have recognized him for his monumental achievement.

The people of Alameda County will miss this dedicated man who spent his life teaching and helping the disadvantaged of our community.

TRIBUTE TO COACH GIL RECTOR

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize a football coach from my hometown of Lexington, MO. Coach Gil Rector is in his 26th season as head coach of the Lexington Minutemen, having led the team to 10 playoff appearances, 8 Missouri Valley Conference titles, and 4 State championships. For this outstanding record and his admirable leadership, he was inducted into the Missouri Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this exceptional member of the community for his leadership and dedication to the youth of Lexington, MO, and to wish him many more winning seasons with the Minutemen.

GUARANTEEING ACCESS TO  
DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

**HON. JIM COOPER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans and thousands of Tennesseans rely on dietary supplements to improve and maintain their health naturally and without medication.

We must preserve their rights to use the health supplements of their choice. Vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and herbs have been shown to provide significant nutritional and health benefits, especially for older Americans. Compared with prescription drugs or surgery, supplements offer a cost-effective, natural alternative based on prevention.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA] has been slow to recognize these benefits. In addition, ambiguity in application of the new Nutrition Labeling and Education Act to dietary supplements threatens to deny access to those benefits.

Today I am cosponsoring H.R. 1709, introduced by my colleague, BILL RICHARDSON, to guarantee all Americans access to the dietary supplements of their choice.

The FDA should not be allowed to remove safe supplements from the market, characterize them as drugs, or require a prescription for them. The Department of Health and Human Services should be vigilant in identifying substances which are a threat to public health, but that does not justify wholesale regulation of all supplements.

While I am cosponsoring H.R. 1709, I must note my concern over a provision which would weaken consumer protections on the health claims made by supplement manufacturers. No manufacturer should be allowed to make unsubstantiated claims to consumers about their products. Consumers should have access to the latest scientific information on the health benefits of supplements and should decide for themselves whether they offer value.

I look forward to working with Mr. RICHARDSON, Chairman JOHN DINGELL, and Chairman

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HENRY WAXMAN to pass legislation this year which will protect full access to dietary supplements for all Americans.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CELEBRATES 150 YEARS OF HIS-  
TORY AND SERVICE

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to our colleagues attention the 150th anniversary of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, one of the District of Columbia's oldest congregations, and offer congratulations to St. Paul's on this historical occasion.

Anniversary celebrations began this past January and are continuing throughout 1993. A festive service will be held on November 7, the anniversary of the cornerstone laying, and the preceding evening, an anniversary banquet will take place at which our Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Rev. Dr. James Ford, will speak.

St. Paul's was founded in 1843 out of the conviction that there existed a need for an English-speaking Lutheran church in the Nation's capital. An Episcopalian, Gen. John P. Van Ness, who at one time served as mayor of Washington, donated the site of the original location at 11th and H Streets, NW. Former President John Quincy Adams joined General Van Ness to lay the cornerstone. When the completed church was dedicated in 1848, President and Mrs. Polk and Secretary of State James Buchanan participated.

In 1926, St. Paul's moved to its current location at 4900 Connecticut Avenue, NW., and plans for a monumental Gothic structure were drawn by the architects of the Washington Cathedral. In 1928, St. Paul's gave a triangle of its land to the Federal Government for a park to be maintained by the National Park Service in memory of Peter Muhlenberg, both a Lutheran and an Episcopal pastor, a Revolutionary War hero, and a member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to my colleagues that a statue of Peter Muhlenberg represents Pennsylvania in our Capitol's Statuary Hall.

During the past decade St. Paul's has enlarged its mission to the community and city, opening Shalom House, a residence for potentially homeless, mentally ill women; housing the Iona Day Health Care Center for the frail elderly; providing a shelter for homeless men; as well as housing a neighborhood nursery school. St. Paul's also sponsors missionaries world-wide. Worship of God through music has been a vibrant aspect of St. Paul's ministry, drawing hundreds of people to its annual concert series, featuring renowned musicians.

Mr. Speaker, I salute St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Washington, DC, for its distinguished history and its continuing commitment to its ministry and mission.

A PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE:  
LA PAZ INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, one way to promote excellence is to recognize it and then applaud it.

The U.S. Department of Education has announced that La Paz Intermediate School of Mission Viejo, CA has been selected by its Secondary School Recognition Program to receive national recognition for excellence to education.

Initially, 488 schools were nominated for national consideration, a great honor in and of itself. Out of this number 260 were selected for site visits by officials from the Department of Education. To have been recommended for a site visit puts a school in very select company. It is a very important comment on the high quality of achievement of the La Paz students, faculty, and the surrounding supportive community.

Based on high student achievement in state reading, writing, mathematics, science, and history scores, the school was invited by the California State Department of Education to compile an extensive report describing the many facets of the La Paz instructional program.

These factors included academic student performance, clear academic and behavioral goals, positive school climate and learning environment, high expectations for students, rewards, and incentives for students and teachers, administrative leadership, opportunities for meaningful student responsibility, and parent/community support.

In the end, 14 other California middle level schools survived this critical assessment and were selected for national recognition. La Paz was one of this honored group.

Needless to say, all concerned are delighted with this national tribute. To strive for excellence and then achieve it is reward enough. To receive special recognition in addition is certainly a very satisfying situation.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of La Paz intermediate school, its administration, its faculty, its parents, and the surrounding community. Few things are more important to the health, vitality, and ultimate good of a society than strong, ethical educational institutions. It is our youth, after all, who will determine our future as a nation and people.

La Paz intermediate school is playing its role admirably and for this we are grateful.

HONORING REGINALD M.  
BALLENTYNE III

**HON. SAM COPPERSMITH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, someone once said that successful managers do what is right, while leaders do the right thing. For more than 20 years, Reginald M. Ballentyne III



has done both through his leadership of PMH Health Resources, Inc., the parent of Phoenix Memorial Hospital.

From its founding in the 1930's through today, Phoenix Memorial Hospital has kept a steady commitment to serve the local community. When founded, Phoenix Memorial was the only location in Phoenix south of the Salt River that provided health care. To get men to bring their wives and daughters, the hospital showed movies. While the men watched the latest western, the women could receive care.

PMH also graduated the first racially integrated nursing class west of the Mississippi. Eleanor Roosevelt handed diplomas to the seven women—five blacks and two whites—in that year's graduating class.

Twenty years ago, Reg became the third administrator of Phoenix Memorial in its history. He was the youngest hospital administrator in America. Under Reg's leadership, the hospital and its new parent organization has remained an active force in the community. Reg led PMH Health Resources, Inc. in founding the Phoenix Revitalization Corp., intended to improve the supply of affordable housing in the area; in sponsoring the Phoenix birthing project, helping to decrease infant mortality; initiating Arizona's first comprehensive teen pregnancy/well-baby program; establishing Young Company, a national model for intergenerational child development; and developing the Jesse Owens Memorial Medical Center, serving the greater South Phoenix/South Mountain community.

Outside of PMH, Reg also provides leadership to numerous community groups. The highlights include his service as State chairman of the American Academy of Medical Administrators; president of Florence Crittendon Services of Arizona; chairman of the Arizona Affordable Health Care Foundation, and as a member of the American College of Health Care Executives. Most recently, Modern Healthcare named Reg Ballentyne as 1 of 50 Americans who have been and will continue to be instrumental in the development and shaping of an improved health care system for our country for the next century.

Reg's success cannot—and should not—be measured in years or titles. It is measured in lives. Lives saved, lives helped, and lives improved. The lives of children, the lives of young mothers, and the life of a community.

#### TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BERRY

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, October 21, 1993, the Consul General of Lebanon will present Michael Berry the medal known as "The National Order of the Cedar of Lebanon Knight." This medal represents one of the highest honors the country of Lebanon bestows upon civilians.

My friend Mike has distinguished himself in a career that has spanned five decades. Because of his tireless advocacy for the Lebanese and Arab communities in Michigan, and throughout the world, Michael is more than deserving of recognition.

Since graduating from Wayne State University and the Detroit College of Law, Michael Berry has served in numerous public and private capacities. Professionally, he is affiliated with several legal associations and has been admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court. For over 35 years, he has been the senior partner in his firm in Dearborn, MI.

His business accomplishments are many; they are only overshadowed by his commitment to the community through governmental and public service. Mike has lent his expertise to such organizations as the March of Dimes and Children's and St. Jude's Hospitals. In the mosaic that is America, he has helped build bridges in the National Conference of Christians, Jews and Muslims and the American Arabic and Jewish Friends.

Politically, Mike has championed the rights of Arab and Lebanese immigrants. Back in the fifties, before what we have come to know as the civil rights movement, Michael Berry was fighting prejudice and discrimination. A lifetime member of the NAACP, Michael was appointed by former Michigan Gov. Jim Blanchard to serve on the State Committee for Racial and Ethnic Minority Equality. Currently, he is serving on the task force for ethnic and racial discrimination in the courts.

From the Board of the Wayne County Road Commissioners to President Carter's White House Conference on Small Businesses, Michael Berry has served the people of America, all the while remembering the home of his parents. I know that Mike was instrumental in raising millions of dollars for medical supplies which helped the hospitals in Lebanon treat patients. Privately, he has donated personally to assist indigent and orphaned children. He is also extremely active as the current executive board member of the Washington, DC based American Task Force for Lebanon.

Throughout Michael's honored public and private career, he has been truly dedicated to making the world a better place. Tonight's recognition is well deserved and I applaud the Hellenic Cultural Center for hosting the reception. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Michael Berry. He is a true friend and serves our community with distinction.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

#### HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, 2.8 million women in this country have breast cancer; 1 million have yet to be diagnosed. In 1993 alone, 186,000 women will develop breast cancer and 46,000 women—one every 12 minutes—will die of this deadly disease.

Yet, for all of the women tragically lost to this epidemic, we still do not know much about it. Eighty percent of all women diagnosed with breast cancer have no known risk factors. Without more money for breast cancer education, research, diagnosis, and early treatment, we will continue to lose the battle against breast cancer in this country—and it's

not one that our country, our communities, or our families can afford to lose.

The epidemic of breast cancer costs our Nation \$6 billion in medical costs and an additional \$6 billion in lost productivity. The lives of talented women, active contributors to businesses and communities, are needlessly and prematurely ended. The saddest part of all is to see the families that many of these women leave behind forever changed by the loss of a mother, a wife, a daughter, or a sister.

Last year Congress made the first significant increase for breast cancer research and the President's budget continued that increase for the next 5 years, but there is still more to be done.

A comprehensive national strategy to combat breast cancer is needed. A few days ago, the National Breast Cancer Coalition submitted several crates full of petitions to President Clinton—these petitions were signed by over 2.8 million Americans asking that we begin a national strategy to combat breast cancer. We must respond to this call by bringing together the executive branch, this Congress, the scientific community, private industry, and women with breast cancer to design and implement a national plan to eradicate breast cancer.

As we have seen in the past, once our country and our Government is committed to a cause, we can make a difference. If we can put a man on the Moon, we can find a cure for breast cancer.

#### NAFTA WILL EXPORT AMERICAN JOBS

#### HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you on a day when NAFTA proponents, are once again attempting to create false images of overwhelming benefit to the United States through an agreement that is nothing more than an incentive for American firms to move their operations to Mexico—leaving thousands jobless here in the United States.

NAFTA-philies claim that the agreement will increase exports to Mexico, I must confess that I agree—the North American Free-Trade Agreement will dramatically increase exports—but it is American jobs that will be exported to Mexico. Those companies that do remain are likely to hold the agreement over the heads of American workers in an effort to drive down hard-earned wages in this country. "Not the case," say NAFTA proponents. However, the Wall Street Journal said that 55 percent of executives of large corporations stated that they would move to Mexico if NAFTA is approved. Where are NAFTA advocates when their greed and deceitfulness is exposed?

But there is a much more important question. How will these same NAFTA advocates justify—to thousands upon thousands of workers throughout this Nation—the loss, of close to a million, of their jobs? What new lies will these individuals come up with, to disguise the fact that NAFTA is merely an agreement crafted for the sake of big business; one that will

reap higher profits for massively wealthy firms, by robbing American workers of their jobs.

Yesterday afternoon majority whip, DAVID BONIOR, organized a press conference at which Members and reporters had the opportunity to view various products that were once manufactured here in the United States—products that are now made in Mexico and represent unemployed American workers. They are a sign of the times to come. If NAFTA is approved, their stories will be duplicated throughout this Nation. The pain and the struggle of their families will become commonplace. I ask NAFTA proponents to justify that. Some have answered with the promise of worker retraining programs, but these have proven inadequate, at best. The General Accounting Office [GAO] recently stated that the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program [TAA] "is inaccessible, and suffers from a lack of oversight and liberal use of waivers." I ask you, if this program has not been able to deal with the jobs that have been lost so far, how can we possibly believe that it will be enough to handle the tremendous dislocation of American workers that NAFTA would certainly bring about? How can NAFTA proponents make a case for an upward shift in jobs in the United States, when the Labor Department has found that "only 1 of 10 recipients of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program actually found new employment in their chosen field, at a salary of 80 percent of what they used to earn?" How can advocates of this agreement continue to make promises of progress, while they continue to ignore the interests of such a large part of this Nation's population?

And what of our Mexican brothers and sisters? Those hard-working North Americans south of our Nation's border, whose basic employment rights are so conveniently swept under the corporate rug on a daily basis. United States-owned maquiladoras have created a world of subhuman standards for the Mexican worker—one where men and women toil for measly wages of an average \$7 a day, while their families live in the environmental nightmare that American firms like Du Pont and Zenith have created. How can we allow this to continue, and how can we possibly support an agreement that would perpetuate this?

Let me conclude by saying that the North American Free-Trade Agreement, as currently proposed will only mean pain—not benefit. We must oppose this NAFTA or both Mexican and American workers will pay dearly.

**BELL ATLANTIC-TCI: THE INFORMATION AGE IS COMING ON STRONG**

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to enter into the RECORD the following op-ed piece written by our colleague, RICK BOUCHER of Virginia, who has been a true leader and visionary in the field of modern telecommunications. His insightful remarks are evidence that his vision of the multimedia future is consistent with market principles and competition, and I recommend it to all of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 21, 1993]  
**BELL ATLANTIC-TCI: THE INFORMATION AGE IS COMING ON STRONG**  
(By Rick Boucher)

The announcement that Bell Atlantic Corp. will purchase Tele-Communications Inc. is the largest example to date of the convergence that for several years has been occurring in the communications marketplace. The lines that traditionally have separated companies providing telephone, cable television and entertainment services have blurred and within the next few years will vanish altogether. As a result of this convergence, competition will arise in industries that are monopolies today, with consequent benefits for consumers of communications services.

The Bell Atlantic-TCI acquisition is a good case in point. Some argue that the acquisition is too big and, therefore, runs counter to consumer interests. In fact, the arrangement is very pro-consumer.

The acquisition occurs within two industries in which there is no competition today. With very rare exceptions, the cable industry operates as a monopoly nationwide. The same is true for the provision of local telephone service. In neither industry does the consumer currently have a choice of providers. Therefore, the acquisition cannot be said to restrict competition and consumer choices.

Moreover, the merger occurs between two companies that are in very different businesses and that will operate in different parts of the nation. Bell Atlantic offers telephone service, and TCI owns cable systems and cable television programming interests. To the extent that TCI owns cable systems in the area in which Bell Atlantic offers telephone service, the cable systems will be divested prior to the finalization of the acquisition. In view of the fact that there is neither business overlap nor geographic overlap, the argument is even stronger that there will be no hindrance to competition.

Some will say that simply because Bell Atlantic will now have access to approximately 40 percent of all American homes through its telephone network or the TCI cable network, it has the potential to monopolize the delivery of information. That argument is also without merit. In virtually all of those 40 percent of American homes, a second wire owned and controlled by another company provides an avenue for competing services. In the TCI cable region, that second wire is owned and controlled by the incumbent telephone company, and in the Bell Atlantic service territory, the second wire is owned and controlled by the incumbent cable system. Accordingly, the enhanced access that Bell Atlantic will enjoy to American homes will not stifle or monopolize the flow of information.

On the contrary, Bell Atlantic's enhanced access will increase consumer information choices. The company has indicated that as soon as it receives legal permission to do so, it will offer local telephone service over the TCI cable network. Therefore, the merger will provide choices to telephone consumers in TCI's cable territory who have no alternatives to a single telephone provider today.

The acquisition is prologue to the day when all forms of communication are made competitive. The convergence that is now taking place in the communications industry will eventually eradicate all lines separating the various components of that industry, with the result that by the end of this decade there will be a significant number—perhaps as many as 10—communications companies

offering multi-media services. They will compete with each other nationwide using the local telephone and cable networks to deliver their services. Those local networks will operate as common-carrier platforms, which by law will assure rights of access on equal terms to all information providers. Other providers of information will employ the wireless spectrum and technologies ranging from cellular systems and personal communications devices to direct broadcast satellites to offer voice, video and data services.

And we can be assured that a significant number of providers will be in the market. While some argue that the ongoing convergence will result in a small number of information providers, the likelihood is that a large number will arise. Under current law, the seven regional Bell operating companies are prohibited from merging. That law should continue to enforce separation among these large telephone companies. To those seven will be added other national, regional and local information providers, resulting in a thriving, highly competitive communications business.

The acquisition by Bell Atlantic of TCI clearly positions the combined company to be a leader in the American information marketplace; however, it will by no means be the only multi-media company. It will be one of many offering services on a competitive basis to consumers who today have only one choice.

There are those who would seek to maintain the status quo and ensure that consumers over time have no greater choices than they currently have. The more enlightened view is to take down the barriers to competition and encourage the creation of a large number of national companies whose entry into the arena will ensure far greater consumer choice.

**REAL HEROES HONORED IN NATION'S CAPITAL**

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 1993

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend was a very special time for 50 Americans and their families who were honored in Washington, DC, as Maxwell House Real Heroes.

I would like to share with my colleagues something about the 1993 Maxwell House Real Heroes. They range in age from 11 to 91. They come from 27 States. And all of them are remarkable for the work they do in their communities. At a time when America needs them, these "heroes" are there. They work among the homeless, the poor, and the physically challenged; they are involved in AIDS, health care, the fight against child abuse, and other important social causes.

The Maxwell House Coffee Co. initiated the Real Heroes Awards during its centennial celebration in 1992. The idea was to recognize people whose good works on behalf of their communities would otherwise go unrecognized. One of those "Real Heroes" is Valerie Homan, from my own congressional district in White Plains, NY. She has been an effective and tireless worker against the abuse of children, and has made an important difference in our community.

Our Nation's Capital was chosen as the site of this year's "Heroes" celebratory weekend,



October 16-18, 1993. Washington is filled with monuments to great American heroes—heroes such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Heroes who inspire us all. But there's one thing we all know about heroes. They don't have to come out of the history books. Ordinary people do extraordinary things every day. They do them quietly, without fuss, seeking no reward except the pleasure of helping other people. Their example makes all of us strive to be better.

Because of the enormous contribution that all of the Nation's silent heroes make to our society, it is important that we take time to acknowledge their deeds. Following are the stories of the 1993 Maxwell House Real Heroes:

Richard Albero of Ramsey, NJ has raised more than \$1 million for charity through softball and basketball games. In Stuart, FL, Keith Begley recently formed a new organization, the Community AIDS Advocate Project, to provide people with AIDS and their families a place to meet and socialize. Despite a disabling bone disease, Virginia Beilstein of Sewickley, PA, tends to the needs of the terminally ill by volunteering at the local Forbes hospice.

Paralyzed by a football injury, Marc Buoniconti, of Coral Gables FL, is national ambassador for the Miami Project To Cure Paralysis, the world's largest scientific center devoted to spinal cord research. Through North Pole Enterprises, Debra Camputaro of Hamden, CN, fulfills Christmas wishes for women and their children in battered women's shelters. Eve Carter of Phoenix, AZ, founded Silver Bullets Equestrian, which provides horseback riding lessons as therapy for the mentally and physically challenged.

In Port Orchard, WA, Dr. N.J. Collins is a chiropractor who annually hosts TASKFISH—Taking a Special Kid Fishing Is Special Happiness—for disabled children and adults. Nick Comande of Racine, WA, climbs mountains for charity, raising money for the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the American Diabetes Association. A one-woman crusade against poverty, Mary Jo Copeland of Minneapolis, MN, formed Sharing and Caring Hands to offer meals and clothing to the city's needy.

Eighty-three-year-old Zorader Currence, of Canton, OH, delivers Meals-On-Wheels to those in need and serve as a member of troubled teens. Gary and Debbie DeShields of Bentonville, AR, bring holiday cheer to hundreds of children in their community through the Sharing and Caring Community Christmas Tree Program. In Hagerstown, MD, Judith Dominguez works to promote self-esteem and pride in families who live in low-income housing. Through Cheer for Children, Pam Edwards of Redondo Beach, CA, brings senior citizens and troubled teenagers together to brighten the lives of seriously ill children. An Oakland, CA, teenager, Keleigh Ento founded the Junior Southern Heirs' Club to teach children African-American history and culture.

Julie Gordon of Green Bay, WI, founded M.U.M.S.—Mothers United for Moral Support—a parent-to-parent network for families of children with special needs. In Phoenix, AZ,

teenager Tiffany Griego has motivated her schoolmates to participate in a variety of community activities, including tutoring inner-city elementary schoolchildren, volunteering at a soup kitchen and providing Christmas gifts to the needy. David Haken, 85, of Marshing, ID, handles banking shopping for the community's housebound and organized annual actions to benefit local disaster victims.

Through Parents Against Crack, Delores Hawking of Houston, TX, provides clothing, housing, and work for Houston's drug addicted, homeless population. Denise Hockenberry of Sheffield, OH, established Volunteer Services for Diabetes, which offers financial support for low-income individuals with diabetes. In White Plains, NY, Valerie Homan volunteers hundreds of hours annually to educate law enforcement organizations, civic groups, and religious congregations about child sexual abuse. Challenged by cerebral palsy, Gwen Hubbard is an advocate for civil rights and improved accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Billie Jackson, of Gadsden, AL, has established Caregivers in the Middle to provide support and education for family members who care for the elderly and disabled at home. Pastor Laura Joyner of Rockford, IL, manages Samaritan House, which provides food, clothing, counseling, and emergency financial assistance to the community's needy. Georgia Kopel, of Carmichael, CA, developed "Grams, Gramps, and Me" to bring together senior citizens and elementary schoolchildren. Dalton Langley of Moore, OK, raised funds to build a 35-unit senior citizens' apartment building, and he delivers meals to shut-ins.

Concerned about pregnant substance abusers, Celeste McConnell of Lompoc, CA, founded Holly House Project, a residential treatment facility for these women and their children. Dr. Jack B. McConnell of Hilton Head Island, SC, founded Volunteers in Medicine, a free healthcare clinic for the indigent and medically underserved who live or work on the island. Gary Meistad, of Houston, TX, travels across the country to host cookouts to benefit the needy, including Louisiana victims of Hurricane Andrew.

In Hampton, VA, Charles E. Norman III has been coaching baseball for underprivileged children for more than 13 years, serving as a friend, tutor, and father-figure to his players. Michael Novak of Silverthorne, CO, bicycled more than 2,800 miles to raise funds for his town's not-for-profit recycling center. Devoting her life to working with mentally retarded young adults, Elisabeth Pietzner of Glenmore, PA, founded Camphill Soltane, a working community for young adults with disabilities. Debra Scott, of the Bronx, NY, opened a community center that provides jobs for inner-city youths who teach and entertain the children who attend.

Paralyzed since birth, Bryan J. Slye of Reno, NV, is a wheelchair-bound volunteer emergency medical technician, providing services to people in towns as far as 100 miles from the nearest hospital. At 11 years of age, Lenti Smith of Lebanon, TN, founded Y.O.U.T.H.—Youth Organization Unites To Help—to motivate young people in community

service. At 91, Mathilda K. Spak, of Long Beach, CA, devotes each weekday to a different charity—her Fur Luv Program distributes thousands of teddy bears to hospitalized children and adults.

In Kenmore, NY, high school teacher Jerry Starr founded Educators Totally Committed, to raise money for the homeless. With the help of his eighth grade students, Gary Swalley, of Caseyville, IL, formed Project 2001, a program to raise money for environmental issues, and he created a drug education program that has motivated more than 5,000 students to say "no" to drugs. Thirteen-year-old Traci Nicole Taylor of Cape Girardeau, MO, distributes toys, books, and crafts to hospitalized children in her "Toy Train." Janice Throgmorton of West Fork, AR, helped develop Care and Share, a program that assists low-income families by providing food, medicine, eyeglasses, clothing, and household items.

Dick Trayner, of Dayville, CT, founded People Helping People in the U.S.A. to transport donations to victims of disasters, including the San Francisco earthquake, Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew, and the recent Mississippi River flooding. In Pueblo, CO, Fred Tripp developed the city's only private, not-for-profit, community service program, Concerned Parents' Youth Initiative, to give youngsters an alternative to joining gangs. Ronald J. Trompeter of El Cajon, CA, formed a nonprofit organization, Neighborhood Graffiti Removal, to keep El Cajon graffiti-free.

Carol and George VanKuren have opened their hearts and their home to 186 foster children, accepting any child who needs a home, at any time. In Corpus Christi, TX, Donna Watkins helped establish a local chapter of the nationwide organization, Parents of Murdered Children, to support families who have lost a child to violent crime. Marlin "Moon" Weston, a native American from Porcupine, SD, started the Quad Squad to support the physically challenged on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and he also conducts antidrug programs for reservation youth.

In Emerald Isle, NC, Nancy Williamson created the State's Mile of Hope Program, which enables cancer patients and their families to enjoy a weekend at the beach, free of charge. Jay Michael Wilson of Baltimore, MD, feeds Thanksgiving dinner to more than 30,000 needy people in his community each year through the Bea Gaddy Thanks for Giving campaign. Through his retail store and construction business, John H. Wilson of San Bernardino, CA, provides jobs for the homeless. Ruth Wynne of Oklahoma City, OK, opened her home to young people with drug-related or emotional problems and distributes food baskets, clothing, and other necessities to more than 30,000 people a year. Rae Zuckerman of Brockton, MA, founded L.I.F.E.—Living Independently for Equality—a center for the community's disabled adults to socialize and garner emotional support.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, these Americans are real heroes and contribute much to our country. They deserve to be applauded and supported in all of their efforts by our Government.